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GERMAN

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Tribute to the Memory of Eglantyne Jebb

On 29 September 1976, during a ceremony held at the headquarters of ICRC, a commemorative tablet was unveiled in honour of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of a truly noble person, Eglantyne Jebb. A number of speeches were made during the ceremony, which was attended by officials and staff members of the International Union for Child Welfare and the ICRC, by representatives of the Swiss authorities, the city of Geneva and various international organizations. Several members of the family of Eglantyne Jebb were also present.

Mr. V. Winspeare Guicciardi, Director-General of the European Office of the United Nations, read a message from Mr. K. Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, in which he observed that the life and work of Eglantyne Jebb proved that idealism and love of mankind could be blended successfully with practical action and efficient organization. He felt that those who were now following Eglantyne Jebb in the never-ending struggle for the rights and well-being of all children could draw valuable guidance from her life.

The next speaker was Lord Gore-Booth, chairman of the Save the Children Fund. He began by reading a message in which the Archbishop of Canterbury drew attention to the invaluable work of the Save the Children Fund and the International Union for Child Welfare. The cruelty inflicted on children was the result of man's inhumanity to man; help should be given to children all over the world, particularly in the developing countries.

Lord Gore-Booth went on to evoke the memory of two outstanding Englishwomen who had done so much to alleviate human suffering: Florence Nightingale and Eglantyne Jebb.

From early childhood Eglantyne Jebb was gifted with exceptional qualities of energy and foresight. Her family was reasonably well-to-do,

and, like Florence Nightingale, she could easily have chosen a comfortable country life. But she did not; instead, she chose to teach in a small country school where the children were taught only up to the age of eight. She became intensely aware of this injustice.

In 1913 she went to Bulgaria. The Second Balkan War had broken out and she saw what happened to children when their country was torn and their families scattered by war in the land. She returned home determined that something had to be done. During the First World War she strongly opposed the continuation of the Allied blockade after the cessation of hostilities.

In 1919 the Save the Children Fund was founded, and through Eglantyne's prodigious energy and vision it began a long struggle in Europe against chaos and starvation. For example, 12 million meals were served to children in Eastern and Central Europe who were victims of hunger and sickness.

All of us involved in this kind of work were, added Lord Gore-Booth, the heirs of Eglantyne Jebb and the trustees of the dedication she put into her work, and we take great satisfaction that it is being continued. She was known to have repeatedly used a particular phrase: "We must get something done". This was the right spirit in which to work. He told the participants of a motto he had once seen in an article about a certain youth project, and which nicely expressed the mood in which one should work; it was: "I can, I will."

Eglantyne Jebb was always very grateful for the help and encouragement which she received from the ICRC. The link which had been forged between the two institutions more than half a century previously was now stronger than ever before.

In his address, the chairman of the IUCW, Mr. Auguste Lindt, said how greatly he had been struck by the extraordinary personality of Eglantyne Jebb as it appeared in her writings, and by the creative imagination which she constantly showed.

She had a prophetic sense and a broad vision of a new world to come, in which she saw men drawing ever closer together. She expressed this in a penetrating phrase: "The world is only a village"; in this sense she was to be considered as one of the best advocates of the idea of solidarity.

As a teacher in a primary school in her country she was shocked by the immense social differences which existed at that time, and which she later saw in numerous European countries. She decided she would fight to put an end to the sufferings of children; in so doing, she showed an amazing persuasive power and a truly modern grasp of promotional

techniques which she felt were indispensable in order to mobilize the masses throughout the world, for the task of child welfare. She was the first to call for help for the children of Africa; indeed, her idea for an international conference on African children materialized less than three years after her death, which occurred on 17 December 1928.

During the First World War she clearly saw the need for aid to the developing countries. Mr. Lindt read a sentence from the writings of Eglantyne Jebb which was particularly striking as it was written at a time when only European civilization and technology were thought to be of any value:

“We must help raise the children of the indigenous tribes so that they will later on be able to build a civilization in keeping with tradition, their needs and their potential, so that they will be able to choose and adopt what is good from other peoples, and reject what is bad.”

Eglantyne Jebb anticipated the need for a new international organization for the protection of children; this organization, which was set up in 1920 under the patronage of the ICRC, eventually became the IUWC. Mr. Lindt extended a special welcome to Mrs. Gordon M. Morier, who had been a personal friend of its founder and was at present its Honorary President, and laid stress on the fact that the life and work of Eglantyne Jebb were in themselves a lesson in mutual understanding and an appeal for international co-operation.

The next speaker was Mr. Alexandre Hay, President of the ICRC.

With the unveiling on this spot of a memorial to Eglantyne Jebb, we commemorate both the hundredth anniversary of her birth, and the close co-operation which has united the Save the Children International Union, ever since its foundation, with the International Committee of the Red Cross.

At the time when the International Union was founded, just after the end of the First World War, Europe had not yet recovered from the aftermath of the conflict: its population was decimated by epidemics; many of its peoples were divided among themselves by local struggles; food, medicines, clothing, all were lacking; and it was especially the children who had to bear the brunt of these privations. As the barriers along the borders gradually lifted, widespread relief enterprises were undertaken. National Red Cross Societies, the Hoover Administration, religious institutions, public and private bodies, the League—which had just then been founded—all brought emergency relief supplies to the most distressed areas. The ICRC, which had established all over Europe a network of permanent delegations and had built up stocks, was busy

repatriating prisoners, helping refugees, distributing food and fighting against epidemics.

The founder of the Save the Children Fund, Eglantyne Jebb, devoted herself, as soon as peace was restored, to bring aid to children. She soon realized that, in view of the extent of the needs and the deteriorating food situation, it had become essential to set up a permanent body that would specialize in the protection of children, claim support from the international community, and proclaim a set of principles of universal appeal. But time was running short. The lives of several million children, at the approach of the winter of 1919, were threatened by disease and starvation. She understood that to get immediate results, at a time when the prejudices born of the war had not yet been eliminated, when supply-lines to the former central European imperial powers were still blocked by war-time restrictions, she should call upon the aid of an organization whose relief parcels crossed political frontiers and whose principles of impartiality coincided wholly with those very ideals which she herself wished to apply.

Eglantyne Jebb therefore decided to meet Dr. Frédéric Ferrière, a member of the ICRC. She knew that he had been in the forefront of the movement for the protection of civilians and had created the civilians section in the Central Prisoners of War Agency, and she had read his reports on the terrible situation of the civilian population in Central and Eastern Europe. She came to Geneva in September 1919 to expound her plan to him. Both he and Marguerite Cramer, who was also present at the meeting, were immediately convinced, and brought round the other members of the ICRC to their views. On 24 September, the International Committee decided to lend its patronage to the new body and, after having listened to what she had to say at one of its sessions, communicated to her their decision on 10 November. The *Comité suisse de Secours aux Enfants*, the Swiss counterpart of the Save the Children Fund, took part in the discussions which resulted in the creation, towards the end of the year, of the Save the Children Fund.

In this way the new institution, while retaining complete autonomy, was closely linked to the Red Cross movement. Its founders confirmed the spiritual ties which joined them to the Geneva institution of the ICRC, when they chose to meet, for the adoption of their statutes, in that same room of the Athénée where the sessions of the International Conference of 1863 had been held. At the early meetings of the International Union, one may note, amongst those who worked together with its founders, the names of many members and officials of the ICRC, such as Horace Micheli (who took the chair at the founders' meeting at the

Athénée), Georges Werner (the first Chairman of the Executive Board), Suzanne Ferrière (an Executive Board member who played a considerable part in its development), Etienne Clouzot (secretary-general), Charles de Watteville and Valdemar Wehrlin (the International Union's emissary to Moscow in 1920). Several National Red Cross Societies decided to affiliate with the Save the Children International Union, while others associated in its work. ICRC delegates in the field often distributed the relief articles collected by the International Union.

It was likewise in full communion of thought with the ideals of the ICRC that Eglantyne Jebb put into effect a project which was very close to her heart: the drafting of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, commonly known as the Declaration of Geneva, which by its affirmation of the right of children to enjoy protection and respect without distinction of race, nationality or belief, extended to all children the ideals which had inspired the Red Cross—and it was Gustave Ador, the President of the ICRC, who had the privilege of broadcasting the Declaration of Geneva from the Eiffel Tower transmitter on 21 November 1923.

Thus, the history of the Save the Children International Union has been closely linked with that of the ICRC, even though they were entirely independent of each other in structure and policy. What united them most firmly was their solidarity in their work, founded on an identity of views with regard to the principles of impartiality and universality in the field of assistance and on relations of personal friendship and mutual confidence.

Eglantyne Jebb's shining personality was such that she had the gift of winning immediately over to her side those who spoke with her. Someone once wrote of her that she was both "idealist and realist", and those were indeed, in addition to a will of steel, the most striking traits of her character. With her rather slight frame, clothed in a brown gown almost of monastic cut, wearing a plain silver cross for all adornment, her appearance was indeed that of an apostle preaching to people to follow her faith. "She made you feel", those who knew her used to say, "that you had not accomplished anything at all in your life so far, that your shortcomings were many; then she called upon you to rise above yourself by revealing to you qualities which you would never have thought you had possessed." Mrs. Gordon M. Morier, who was one of the first to work with Eglantyne Jebb, will surely forgive me if I tell how, the very first time she met her in 1921, she was carried away. On her way to Etienne Clouzot, who had invited both ladies to see him, she happened to be with Eglantyne Jebb in the same tram, and, having recognized her, she struck up a conversation. At the first tram stop

Eglantyne Jebb began to speak of her work, the development she thought it would take, the help she would be needing. Only three steps further on, she had definitively won over to her cause the future president of the International Union for Child Welfare !

The institution created by Eglantyne Jebb very quickly became known all over the world, just as she had intended. Its merger with the International Association for the Promotion of Child Welfare has made it today one of the outstanding among all the international charitable organizations, and its activities extend not only to physical and moral assistance, but to all matters relating to information, research and legislation, in connection with the rights of the child. It is a privilege for the ICRC to have been associated with this admirable institution in the very first days of its life, and it appreciates very much the honour of participating in the commemoration of the centenary of its founder's birth. We are most grateful to the Executive Board of the International Union for Child Welfare, and our thanks also go to you, Mr. Ambassador, and to the Chairman of the Save the Children Fund, for having decided to raise this tribute to her memory on this particular spot.

May this stone be the lasting sign of fruitful collaboration and may it testify to the vitality of the work begun by Eglantyne Jebb and continued so openheartedly today by the International Union for Child Welfare.

After this commemorative meeting, which was held in the main hall of the ICRC, all present went into the garden, where the stone has been unveiled, thus bringing to a close this ceremony, which, like the woman whose memory was being honoured, was dignified and simple. The inscription, in English and French, reads as follows :

**Eglantyne Jebb (25.8.1876 - 17.12.1928)
Founder in 1920, with the patronage of the ICRC, of the
International Union for Child Welfare,
initiator of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child.**

* * *

In order to illustrate more fully the personality of Eglantyne Jebb and to enable our readers to place themselves within the context of a period richly marked by generous efforts made in the international field, we give below some extracts from an article by J. M. Small which appeared in 1950 in the Revue internationale de l'enfant. The author describes the first thirty

years of the International Union for Child Welfare, which was founded in 1920, and gives an account of the origins of the entire international movement, kindled in great part by a report drawn up by that untiring champion of civilians, Dr. Frédéric Ferrière, then Vice-President of the ICRC.

“In November 1918 Dr. Ferrière went to Vienna on behalf of the ICRC, returning with a well-documented report on the situation of children and how their general state of health had been affected by the blockade and the difficult economic situation in the preceding few months. His report was accompanied by numerous photographs of scrawny, shrivelled children, with emaciated faces and protruding bones, their sunken eyes looking fearfully and reproachfully from out of their sockets. Dr. Ferrière’s appeal was heeded; gradually, government help for Austria was organized, while in Switzerland, Sweden, Great Britain and the United States, private action by many people was set on foot on behalf of children.

Austria, however, was not the only place from which these increasingly heartrending pleas could be heard. The ICRC delegates organizing the repatriation of prisoners of war in Central and Eastern Europe were everywhere witnesses to the destitution and starvation facing the local population, and to the spread of epidemics and tuberculosis. At the same time they found acute shortages of foodstuffs, fuel, linen, pharmaceutical products and dressings, soap and disinfectants. Dr. Ferrière’s first report seemed to be only a preface to this chronicle of human suffering.

The governmental aid which a number of neutral countries, Austria’s immediate neighbours and the Inter-Allied Commission had decided to make available was slow in getting off the ground. Moreover, it was the subject of public and parliamentary debate, and this at a time when human beings were continuing to despair and die. It was essential that private aid, being faster, should be stepped up.

One day late in the summer of 1919—Mrs. Frick-Cramer relates—Dr. Ferrière invited me to have tea at his house and meet an English-woman who was anxious to help children. I can still remember the quiet little garden in Florissant that warm afternoon. We were introduced to the woman whose name you must have already guessed: Eglantyne Jebb. Those who met her did not easily forget her rather striking looks, a middle-aged woman, her fair hair turning grey, wearing a hat trimmed with blue gauze, between that of a member of the Salvation Army and a slightly unobtrusive Gainsborough portrait. She spoke with a calm, gentle voice, her words inspired by the imagination of the heart and by deep feelings, but held in check by lucid powers of reasoning.

She was a visionary and a realist at the same time. During the conversation she said that, on reading Dr. Ferrière's report on Vienna, she had made up her mind once and for all. Men could slaughter each other, but the children had to be saved, because they were innocent of the crimes and hatreds of their elders and unaware of the divisions between nations and parties and, moreover, because they were the hope of mankind. If the children of the world were not protected both physically and morally, then the world itself would be heading towards self-destruction. She firmly believed that children should be cared for and protected, without distinction as to race, nation or religion. International aid for children was to everyone's advantage, but it was also a way of helping the divided nations to resume activities in common and it provided an opportunity for renewed collaboration in a sphere which all could find acceptable.

Miss Jebb then sketched out a plan of action. In such an undertaking she felt that the nations would have to unite; it would therefore be necessary to create a neutral international centre. Union of the classes would be necessary; an appeal would have to be made to all categories of people, workers, farmers, intellectuals. The Churches also should unite. "I shall go and see the leaders of the Protestant Churches; I already have the support of the Archbishop of Canterbury. I shall appeal to the Archbishop of Uppsala. I shall invite the Orthodox Church and the Patriarch of Jerusalem to work with us. I shall go and see the Holy Father in Rome to obtain his help, and also to persuade him to accept Geneva as the centre of our work." Her bright eyes radiated confidence. In a simple down-to-earth manner, she described in her clear voice the programme she had in mind. Being totally committed to her work, this frail woman knew no doubts. She certainly did not seem shy, but, at the same time, gave no sign of personal pride; of somewhat modest and unassuming appearance, she was essentially a voice, calling out to the world. When she spoke, her words were plain and straight to the point, and she struck a chord in our hearts as we listened to her in the garden that day in Geneva. It was the same when she addressed an initially cool audience at the Albert Hall, and again when she was received in solemn audience at the Vatican and appealed in her quiet tones to the Pope."

Eglantyne Jebb felt that immediate relief was more urgent than making plans for the future. She believed, in fact, that children's rights should be recognized at once, at the same time as action was being undertaken on their behalf. This idea was embodied in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, of which she was the initiator, and which was promulgated in 1923 as the charter of the Save the Children International Union. In her article in International Review (May 1963) on the Declaration of the

Rights of the Child, Mrs. Morier wrote: "Eglantyne Jebb liked to go and meditate on the Salève, a mountain near Geneva. It was there that she worked out the Declaration, but it was Georges Werner and Etienne Clouzot who helped her to put it in its final form." This text, known as the Declaration of Geneva, is reproduced below:

DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

By the present Declaration of the Rights of the Child, commonly known as the "Declaration of Geneva", men and women of all nations, recognising that mankind owes to the Child the best that it has to give, declare and accept it as their duty that, beyond and above all considerations of race, nationality or creed:

- I. — THE CHILD must be given the means requisite for its normal development, both materially and spiritually.
- II. — THE CHILD that is hungry must be fed; the child that is sick must be nursed; the child that is backward must be helped; the delinquent child must be reclaimed; and the orphan and the waif must be sheltered and succoured.
- III. — THE CHILD must be the first to receive relief in times of distress.
- IV. — THE CHILD must be put in a position to earn a livelihood, and must be protected against every form of exploitation.
- V. — THE CHILD must be brought up in the consciousness that its talents must be devoted to the service of its fellow-men.

In an expanded and amended form, this text was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1959. However, the fact that this Declaration of the Rights of the Child, which has a preamble and ten principles, was given much wider dissemination under United Nations auspices should not make us lose sight of the original Declaration of Geneva, in which, in a brief preamble and five equally brief articles, Eglantyne Jebb expressed in admirably succinct form the aspirations of an entire generation which had been torn by wars, revolutions and famine. We can therefore do no better, to conclude this tribute to her memory, than to recall its significance.

J.-G.-L.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

Middle East

Lebanon

Organization of assistance

Since the end of the evacuation operations at Tel Al-Zaatar, the ICRC delegation in Lebanon has continued its work in protecting and assisting the wounded and sick, displaced populations, minorities isolated in hostile territory, and prisoners. It has given special attention to developing the necessary structures for providing medical and material assistance to deal with any worsening of the situation.

The latter work is now virtually complete with regard to medical assistance. The Beirut delegation had already set up a system in the western part of the city, grouping the major hospitals, in order to rationalize the supply of medicines and provide the best possible distribution.

A system of the same kind was arranged through the Jounieh delegation for the hospitals in eastern Beirut, the coast and the northern part of the country, which are also overcrowded and working under difficult conditions.

The ICRC is also working to improve existing institutions, and sometimes to create new ones, in various provinces. For this purpose, the medical delegates have visited numerous dispensaries and first-aid posts, co-ordinating this activity with local authorities, members of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the medical services of various armed groups and such bodies as the Organization for Social Development (OSD).

With regard to material assistance, the ICRC delegates carried out numerous missions to evaluate needs in several areas, making censuses of displaced persons and isolated minorities. In this field as well, the ICRC has worked closely with local agencies, wherever they exist, supplying them with food and blankets.

At the end of September and in early October, Mr. J. P. Hocké, director of the Department of Operations, visited Lebanon. He was received by Mr. E. Sarkis, President of the Republic, who agreed to support the ICRC's activities in providing protection and assistance.

The ICRC launches an appeal for funds.

Regardless of any changes which may occur in the political and military situation in Lebanon, humanitarian problems are certain to worsen with the coming of winter. Accordingly, the ICRC has drawn up a programme of action for the period from 1 October 1976 to 31 January 1977, with the following main objectives:

Medical assistance: The ICRC will continue to supply medical equipment and drugs to hospitals, which continue to receive many wounded, and to dispensaries in Beirut and in the provinces. It will also continue to maintain the hospital it set up in Beirut, the need for which has been shown by continuing maximum occupancy.

Material assistance: The ICRC estimates that 400,000 persons with no other recourse are in need of its help. The ICRC intends to provide them with supplementary food and other items, including blankets.

Central Tracing Agency: The ICRC plans to extend its activities throughout the country, in order to locate missing persons and make possible exchanges of news between members of separated families.

To carry out this four-month programme, the ICRC on 8 October appealed to governments and National Societies for contributions totalling 46 million Swiss francs to cover a monthly budget of 11.5 million francs, divided as follows:

	millions of francs
Food	5.5
Medical assistance	2.0
Miscellaneous (mattresses, blankets, clothing, cooking utensils)	1.5
Transport	2.0
Operating costs	0.5

It may be recalled that the ICRC delegation in Lebanon is divided into several groups (Beirut, Jounieh, Tripoli and Bekaa) and also has a logistics base in Cyprus from which relief is sent by sea to Lebanon. In addition, it receives logistic support from the delegation in Damascus.

Prisoners

ICRC delegates in Beirut visited two persons held by the communists. They have since been liberated.

Statistical summary

Relief shipments: From the beginning of its relief action through 26 September, the ICRC delivered 2,461 tons of relief to Lebanon, consisting of 491 tons of drugs and other medical material, 1,873 tons of food and 97 tons of blankets, clothing etc., valued at 13.5 million Swiss francs. The ship chartered by the ICRC, the Kalliopi, made two more voyages, carrying more than 500 tons of relief.

Field hospital: As indicated above, the ICRC field hospital in Beirut with its staff of 15 doctors and nurses supplied by the Nordic Red Cross Societies has continued its activities without letup. There were more than 40 permanent patients in the hospital. About 100 surgical operations are carried out weekly and some 600 outpatients are treated every week.

Central Tracing Agency: During September, the Central Tracing Agency in Geneva and local bureaux in Beirut, Jounieh and Tripoli have started about 200 searches, on request, and have transmitted more than 1,700 family messages.

Latin America

Venezuela

At the end of September, Mr. L. Isler, regional delegate for the Andes region, began a series of visits to places of detention in Venezuela.

By mid-October, he had visited three places of detention in Caracas, the "Carcel Modelo", the "Cuartel San Carlos" and the central hospital of the armed forces, as well as two prisons in the provinces, at Valencia and Trujillo. He saw 66 persons detained for political reasons or political offences and was able to speak to them without witnesses.

Chile

During September, the ICRC delegation in Chile, directed by Mr. R. K. Jenny, visited 19 places of detention, with a total of 335 detainees. Relief valued at nearly 3,000 dollars was distributed to the detainees.

The delegation also continued giving assistance to the families of detainees. Gifts in cash and in kind, including food, clothing, medicine, blankets, disinfectants and toilet articles, valued at more than 17,000 dollars, were delivered to 464 families in Santiago and 965 families in the provinces.

Asia

Philippines

During the round of visits to places of detention in the Philippines from 6 June to 21 July, described in the September issue of the *International Review*, Mr. A. Pasquier, regional delegate, made a study of the relief needs of displaced persons in Mindanao. The logistic requirements for a relief programme were discussed with the authorities and with the Philippine Red Cross.

After this mission, the ICRC at the end of September sent to the Philippines 150 tons of milk and 150 tons of rice, contributed by the European Economic Community, and 100 tons of flour and 10 tons of milk, contributed by the Swiss Confederation. The supplies will be distributed by the Philippine Red Cross in co-operation with the responsible authorities.

Africa

Sahara

An ICRC mission consisting of the regional delegate for North Africa, Mr. J. de Courten, a delegate specializing in relief, Mr. A. Beaud, and a medical delegate, Dr. F. Altherr, visited Algeria from 14 to 24 September. Their purpose was to contact the authorities, the Algerian Red Crescent and the Polisario Front, to arrange to visit prisoners captured by the latter movement and to examine the situation in refugee camps in the Tindouf region.¹

The ICRC delegates were able to visit 30 Moroccan and 27 Mauritanian prisoners, with whom they had talks without witnesses.

The delegates also visited eight refugee camps in the Tindouf region.

After making these visits, the delegates requested permission to visit, as soon as possible, Moroccan and Mauritanian prisoners whom they had not yet seen.

They also asked for the release, on humanitarian grounds, of two French nationals.

As soon as news had been received in December 1975 that these two men were missing, the ICRC, with the support of the French Red Cross and the Algerian Red Crescent Societies, took steps to obtain confirmation of their capture and then asked for permission to be granted to their families and ICRC delegates to visit them. This was authorized and the visits took place in May and September 1976.

On 27 October 1976, the ICRC handed over to the French authorities two French nationals who had been released by the Polisario Front.

¹ *Plate.*

*IN GENEVA***Death of former ICRC delegate**

The ICRC has learned with great regret of the death of Dr. Jean-Maurice Rubli, one of its former delegates, who devoted himself constantly and courageously to the cause of humanity.

During the Second World War, Dr. Rubli carried out numerous missions, visiting prisoners of war and civilian internees in Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and France. Also during the war, he was a member of joint medical commissions in Germany, the United States and Canada. After practising medicine in Zurich, he again undertook ICRC missions from 1953 onwards, in Kenya, Great Britain, Jordan, Yemen and Saudi Arabia. Later, he visited various countries in Africa and Asia, going to the Far East in 1970.

Dr. Rubli spared neither his energy nor his person in the service of the Red Cross and the ICRC will remember him with gratitude for his dedication.

New ICRC Publication

The ICRC is publishing in a 28-page pamphlet, in English, French and Spanish, the study which appeared in the September issue of the *International Review* on the work of the third session of the Diplomatic Conference. This pamphlet may be obtained from the publications service of the ICRC at a price of 2 Swiss francs.

SEMINAR ON INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW AND METHODS FOR ITS DISSEMINATION

In a memorandum distributed during the meeting of the Council of Delegates in October 1975, the ICRC asked, in particular, National Societies whether they wished to send members to Geneva for instruction in problems relating to the dissemination of knowledge of the Geneva Conventions. Of the 52 National Societies which replied, 27 gave an affirmative answer to this question.

To follow up these replies, the ICRC decided to organize a training seminar at the Henry Dunant Institute from 4 to 15 October 1976.¹ The 27 National Societies were invited to delegate members. Ten of them did so, namely the National Societies of Canada, Denmark, German Democratic Republic, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Sudan, Sweden, Tanzania and Uganda.

Speeches were delivered at the opening. We give below the addresses by Mr. Alexandre Hay, President of the ICRC, and by Mr. Jacques Moreillon, Director, Department of Principles and Law:

Mr. Alexandre Hay :

The dissemination of knowledge of the Geneva Conventions is one of the most important and at the same time one of the most difficult duties of the National Societies and the ICRC.

It is important because all the efforts made to develop humanitarian law, to conduct negotiations for its enactment and even to ratify it will be wasted unless this law is familiar to those responsible for its application and, first and foremost, to all members of armed forces.

It is a difficult duty because it does not yield immediate results, in fact at times it may be unpopular. In time of peace, no-one likes to discuss war. Moreover, when so many different and pressing needs demand

¹ *Plate.*

immediate action, and when supplies of men and money are limited, there is some reluctance to devote any significant effort to a distant and hypothetical goal.

Yet if the Red Cross movement does not make the first move towards this goal, who will do so? It is true that the States are primarily responsible for disseminating knowledge of the Geneva Conventions, and anything done by others cannot affect their obligations on this score. Having said this, we may well ask: what have the States done in the matter, not since 1864, but simply since 1949? The answer, unfortunately, is easy: in the majority of cases, nothing, or very little.

Thus, next to the obligations of governments the Red Cross is faced with a state of affairs that compels it to take definite measures to disseminate knowledge of the Geneva Conventions. The approach may be direct — to the armed forces, universities, schools, even the general public — or indirect, the National Societies or the ICRC supplying the stimulus to the authorities to discharge their responsibilities and helping them to do so. Each National Society is left to choose for itself the methods best suited to its own structure and to conditions in the country — this, incidentally, will be one of the subjects discussed during this seminar. What is essential is the determination to take action and to provide the means for one's policy.

The question of means brings up the question of the relationship between the ICRC and the National Societies concerning dissemination of the Geneva Conventions. The International Committee is resolved to implement the numerous International Conferences resolutions urging it to act in this field, either in direct contact with the States or through the National Red Cross Societies. Indeed, the Committee is pledged to do so under the Statutes of the International Red Cross: Article 6, para. 7, states that "It works for the continual improvement and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions". But the ICRC's resources are limited and its tasks are many. It is not feasible for it to give help to *all* National Societies in this endeavour. Since it is forced to be selective, it will concentrate on those Societies that show real interest in the work of dissemination. The group now assembled here is an illustration of this approach by the International Committee. Out of about 130 National Societies which received our questionnaire of October 1975 on dissemination of the Conventions, about sixty replied. Of the sixty, about thirty replied in the affirmative to the question of whether they wished to send one of their members to Geneva to be trained in dissemination. The Societies represented at this gathering are taking part as the result of this selection process, which gives them the common denominator of being *willing*



In Cu Chi province, ICRC delegates distributing International Red Cross relief supplies together with members of the Red Cross of Viet Nam (above left, the National Society's secretary general).





Sahara: In the region of Tindouf, ICRC delegates inquiring about refugees' situation.

Photo: A. Beaud / ICRC

In Geneva: Seminar on international humanitarian law and methods of its dissemination, organized by the ICRC.

Photo G. Leblanc / ICRC



and able to disseminate knowledge of the Geneva Conventions in their own countries.

We could, of course, have fixed a different common denominator, especially a regional one. This is, in fact, an approach we are working on and which does not exclude the one we have used for the present seminar. For example, in March 1977, all the National Societies of Europe and North America will be able to take part in a seminar in Warsaw to be organized jointly by the Polish Red Cross and the ICRC. I would like to take this opportunity to say a special word of welcome to the representative of the Polish Red Cross and to thank his Society for the excellent idea of organizing that seminar.

We are also trying to raise special funds to finance similar regional meetings, in Africa, for example, or in the Arab world. But these are matters which you will discuss in more detail during the second week of this seminar.

What is important, it seems to me, is that the Societies you represent are showing, by your presence here, that they share with the ICRC the wish to play their part in spreading knowledge of the Conventions. This wish, far more than the mere number of participants, is in my opinion the promise and pledge of success. My best wishes for a fruitful discussion.

Mr. J. Moreillon :

The President of the ICRC, when describing the process of selection which led us to constitute this group, already mentioned one aspect of the ICRC's policy for dissemination of the Geneva Conventions.

Before I broach other aspects of that policy, I shall briefly revert to the one which Mr. Hay mentioned: it has been said that dissemination should aim at quality rather than quantity. This does not in my opinion correspond exactly to reality, even though it is not so far removed from it. It might be better to say that if the ICRC should and could seek to promote universal interest in humanitarian law, it would not have the means for carrying through programmes of dissemination and assistance in this field to all National Societies.

This is, of course, regrettable, for there are many National Societies which sincerely desire to disseminate and promote dissemination of the Geneva Conventions in their own countries, but lack the resources to do so. Some of them would have liked to be with us today but could not afford to send a representative. We are sorry about this, but as the ICRC itself does not have sufficient means, we have no choice but to concen-

trate, as President Hay said, on those National Societies which are “willing *and* able” to carry out dissemination.

However paradoxical it might seem, the subjective “willingness” is, I think, more important than the objective “ability” in the matter of dissemination; for what is dissemination if not, to use another terminology, the “propagation of faith?” But to propagate faith, one must have faith; without it, it is better not to pretend, otherwise it is scepticism which is propagated. I would therefore say that the first principle in any dissemination policy — not only in that of the ICRC — is that men and women must be found who believe in the value of the Geneva Conventions and in the need to make them known in order to make them effective. When such men and women have been found we shall be halfway to success. But let us not waste time in pretending that we can disseminate anything through sceptics, even if they are disguised as people of the Red Cross.

Transcending the human element which, in my opinion, should be the central point of any dissemination policy, there are several guidelines which the ICRC has adopted. I would like to submit them to you and I should be pleased if, at some time or other during this seminar, or even at the end of the present talk, you would comment on them, criticize them, and put forward suggestions.

However, before I submit them to you, I would like to re-read with you resolution XXII of the twenty-second International Conference of the Red Cross which took place at Teheran in November 1973. That resolution might be considered as an ICRC charter on dissemination. I think it will be worthwhile to read that resolution from beginning to end at least once in the course of this seminar which, in fact, is a direct outcome of that resolution.

In our opinion this resolution, which was unanimously approved, truly reflects the concern of the ICRC, governments and National Societies as felt in Teheran. So far as National Societies are concerned, it seems to us that one must know how to read into the wording of the resolution the three major concerns of National Societies which they expressed in one way or another before, during and after the Teheran Conference, namely:

- (a) *the need for methods and language appropriate to the various people whom the dissemination effort is designed to reach;*
- (b) *the importance of personal contact and the person-to-person communication of ideas, and not only through printed material;*

- (c) *the necessity to give importance in a comprehensive dissemination programme to the Red Cross contribution to peace and to a spirit of peace.*

I would like briefly to review these three concerns one by one.

New and appropriate approaches

The ICRC must beware of approaches which some people say, rightly or wrongly, reflect its "western and bourgeois ethnocentrism". It must, therefore, in parallel with its traditional approaches, find new ones without, however, in any way sacrificing either the philosophy behind the words or the basic principles adopted at Vienna. For example, "neutrality" is a word sometimes difficult to "digest", and "impartiality", even if more readily admitted, may in some contexts be replaced by "without discrimination".

The new approaches must be sought by the ICRC mainly among those it wishes to reach; it must look for them in their own cultures and reasoning. National Societies and governments will be all the more sensible of the universality of those principles if they discover for themselves, in their own natural environment, expressions which correspond to that universality but which are appropriate to that environment.

It was with that in view, for example, that we commissioned an African jurist, Miss Yolande Diallo, to undertake an enquiry in Africa to seek in African tradition the elements which correspond to those of modern humanitarian law. Although research was inevitably superficial, for lack of time, it confirmed that humanitarian traditions in Africa existed long before Henry Dunant, and that recent efforts to codify that law were in line with that tradition. Incidentally, you will hear more from Miss Diallo herself, and I mention her work just as an example of an ICRC answer to the concern expressed by some National Societies for the adaptation of dissemination to suit those to whom it is desired to convey knowledge of the Geneva Conventions.

Person-to-person approach

We must recognize that dissemination through the written word, however suited to the reader, will always be didactic and hence of limited effect. Consequently, within the framework of this search for new methods, personal contacts must be more numerous, both when National Societies representatives come to Geneva or, especially, when there are missions in the countries concerned and Red Cross seminars are held outside Geneva.

We must also realize that, even at times of budget difficulties, money appropriated to dissemination, and particularly to dissemination through seminars, is an indispensable long-term investment for a task which is a priority even if less urgent than some operational imperatives. These direct contacts are a natural supplement to written material without which the effort would lose much of its effect and part of the investment would be lost because it would not be used to the full.

The present seminar is, of course, an illustration of this policy and will, I am convinced, demonstrate its value, if that be necessary. The ICRC has organized other similar seminars in Geneva for members of the armed forces of various Third World countries. In addition, there have been others in a number of countries, organized by and for a single National Society or organized for a few Societies of countries near to one another.

As for our delegates in the field, and particularly for our regional delegates—those “one-man bands” of the ICRC—one of their important functions is to disseminate and especially to induce others to disseminate humanitarian law, in particular by encouraging National Societies, and also the armed forces, the universities and the schools, to do so. Moreover, in so doing they often receive as much as they give. Repeated and lasting contacts give them the opportunity to learn thoroughly the local traditions and to perceive in them aspects which are genuinely universal in humanitarian thought.

Red Cross and Peace

I believe that nowadays we can no longer be content to spread knowledge of basic Red Cross principles and of humanitarian law without at the same time making an equally strenuous effort to promote the Red Cross contribution to peace and a spirit of peace throughout the world. This is a matter of principle and effectiveness. Of principle, because, at most and idealistically, the ICRC must wish for a world in which it is no longer needed. Of effectiveness, because in a field which is particularly threatened by a biased approach the ICRC contribution is a guarantee of freedom from political considerations.

This very important question will no doubt be given the prominence it deserves at the Warsaw seminar, for more than any country in the course of history Poland has been a martyr to the horrors of war.

Diversification of dissemination methods

A final comment on general policy. The principles of the Geneva Conventions are universal, but methods to disseminate knowledge of

them must be diversified in a manner appropriate to the target. Just as the same methods cannot be used in Africa and in Europe, so must they differ to reach children, students or soldiers. Concern for this justifies most of the second week of this seminar, when we shall consider the methods most appropriate to disseminate knowledge to various sections of the community.

In conclusion, I express the hope that at this seminar we shall do pioneering work on the subject before us so that each of us on returning home may apply the knowledge acquired during the exchange of views to come.

*

The seminar programme was as follows:

First week. — Study of theory of the main questions relating to international humanitarian law, including: general ICRC dissemination policy — history and nature of international humanitarian law — humanitarian law and African customs — humanitarian law and Islam — humanitarian law and Human Rights — the law of The Hague — Central Tracing Agency — reaffirmation and development of the 1949 Geneva Conventions — Diplomatic Conference — legal procedures for the application of international humanitarian law — non-judicial factors of application — the United Nations and the application of humanitarian law — ICRC action for the benefit of political prisoners.

Second week. — Study of practical means for the dissemination of knowledge of humanitarian law, i.e. the role of National Societies in such dissemination — critical examination of dissemination material produced by the ICRC — dissemination among the armed forces — dissemination in schools — dissemination in universities.

*

On the whole, the fifteen participants were keenly interested in the subjects. Towards the end of the seminar they discussed and adopted the following text summarizing their conclusions:

MAIN CONCLUSIONS TO THE SEMINAR

1. Generalities

1.1 Although dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law is a responsibility of governments, it should be a direct concern of the Red Cross in general and particularly of each National Society in its own country.

- 1.2 *The dissemination of the Red Cross ideals must not be limited to the Geneva Conventions but should cover Red Cross principles and be included within the broad concept of man's responsibilities to man.*
- 1.3 *Dissemination cannot be dissociated from the propagation of a spirit of Peace by all members of the Red Cross family. Dissemination should never make war appear "acceptable".*
- 1.4 *Dissemination, being the propagation of an ideal, must be done by strongly motivated individuals who believe in that ideal.*
- 1.5 *Dissemination must be adapted to the categories of people for whom it is intended (military, medical personnel, students, children, public administration, members of National Societies of the Red Cross, the general public, etc.)*
- 1.6 *Methods of dissemination must be diversified according to the various parts of the world in which they are used.*

2. Some concrete suggestions

- 2.1 *Dissemination needs money: all National Societies which can afford it should have a "dissemination programme" on their regular budget and should envisage financing a similar programme for less fortunate Societies, with ICRC technical assistance.*
- 2.2 *Each development programme of the League should include a budget for dissemination; the programme budget should be established jointly by the participating National Society, and the ICRC, in consultation with the League Secretariat and the operating society.*
- 2.3 *The ICRC should be ready to assume more fully its responsibilities as inspirator and co-ordinator of the dissemination efforts directed at the Red Cross family and at governments. Among other projects, the ICRC should work on the following documentation to be made available to National Societies;*
 - 2.3.1—*a Red Cross manual on the methods of dissemination. It should include, among other elements*
 - numerous concrete examples of applications of the Geneva Conventions,*
 - a list of questions that can be expected from various audiences and possible answers to them.*

- 2.3.2—the publication, jointly with the League, of a secondary-school teacher's book on the Red Cross. The draft should be presented to National Societies for ensuring its adaptability to any part of the world.
 - 2.3.3—the production, in conjunction with UNESCO, of a university text-book on the Geneva Conventions.
 - 2.3.4—guidelines on the methods of teaching the Geneva Conventions to the armed forces.
 - 2.4 The ICRC should—in conjunction with certain National Societies — organize regional seminars on dissemination for National Societies of the same area.
-

ICRC Relief Operations

The importance of ICRC relief actions is well known. Figures published in International Review provide eloquent testimony thereto. We therefore thought it of interest to bring to our readers' attention an article by Frank Schmidt, Head of the ICRC Relief Division, giving a general outline of the problems encountered in the development of those activities.

The ICRC carries out three basic types of relief operation for the benefit of war victims. First, there are its traditional activities; second, there are large-scale international operations such as Biafra, Bangladesh, Cyprus and Angola; and third, there are operations to distribute foodstuffs supplied to the ICRC, mainly by the European Economic Community and the Swiss Government.

1. Traditional relief operations. — These operations consist in providing relief to victims of international and non-international armed conflicts or of internal disturbances; particularly prisoners of war, political detainees and civilians.

In Israel, for example, the ICRC delegates have for a number of years been distributing relief of a rather sophisticated character to prisoners of war and civilian internees. The basic needs of these prisoners being fairly well covered, the delegates are concentrating now on distributing clothing, books, spectacles, fruit, etc., to the prisoners. They have also organized and financed visits to the prisoners by their families from all parts of the occupied territories.

The ICRC provides material assistance to political detainees. This can often become fairly important. For example, in 1973, ICRC delegates visited the prisons in a certain central Africa country. They distributed large quantities of relief supplies. In fact, they very soon realized that even basic goods such as soap, blankets and clothing, as well as leisure equipment, such as footballs, card games, paper and writing materials were lacking in all the prisons. As a result, the

delegates set out every day for a new prison with several vehicles loaded with relief supplies which they could personally distribute. That was actually an important aspect of the mission, as helpful as the routine of inspecting, interviewing without witnesses and sending reports.

The ICRC in some cases provides material assistance to National Red Cross Societies, particularly in developing countries, through its regional delegates. This relief assistance is primarily designed to help those Societies to improve their services for the victims of conflicts or natural disasters. It may take the form of providing tracing-service specialists and the necessary material. It may also simply be office material which is given to the National Secretariat in order to render it more efficient, or it can be fairly large quantities of food for the Society to use in its own distribution programme.

For a number of years the ICRC has been providing various liberation movements, particularly in Africa, with assistance in the forms of medical supplies and ambulances. This was the case during the wars of independence in Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Angola and now in Zimbabwe and Namibia.

The traditional operations differ from other relief operations in that they are planned and are provided for in the ICRC Relief Division's annual budget. The total relief budget in 1974 was 2.2 million Swiss francs. The funds are provided by the ICRC annual collection in Switzerland and by various special donations.

2. Large-scale international relief operations. — Whereas in the operations described above the ICRC meets the cost from its own resources, in large-scale international operations it relies on donations in cash, in kind and in services from National Red Cross Societies, governments and various voluntary agencies, the ICRC acting essentially as co-ordinator. In a way, it is also an intermediary between the beneficiaries and the donors. Its aim is to adjust donors' offers—in other words the material or commodities they are prepared to make available—to the needs of the conflict victims. This is essential for efficiency.

The Relief Division acts as a clearing house, transmitting information and supplies of all kinds from donors to delegates. It finds out from donors the kind and quantity of relief supplies available, the delivery schedules, the standards applied in medical supplies, the various technical details about shipping, insurance, and so forth. From the delegates, it has to obtain information on needs and the ways in which relief supplies are distributed, regular stock returns and distribution reports, etc. All this information is then transmitted to the donors, who require it in

order to obtain more support from their governments and from the general public in the various countries supporting the operation.

This clearing-house function is performed not only in time of war but also—at a slower pace—in time of peace. The relief division maintains contact with all donor societies, exchanging information on available relief supplies, transport, formalities and the standardization of certain supplies. The principal phases of a large-scale international relief operation (for example, in Cyprus in 1974) are the following:

- (a) First of all, it is imperative for the ICRC to get to the theatre of operations as rapidly as possible. Sometimes this is done by flying to the country concerned the first delegates and relief supplies, mostly medical, with radio and other necessary equipment for the setting up of a delegation. It is often very urgent that the aircraft leave as quickly as possible. Landing rights may have to be negotiated with the various parties. This logistic function is often a very hectic and delicate phase of the operation.
- (b) One of the first acts of the delegation is to establish telecommunications with Geneva.
- (c) Lists of needs, in most cases of medical supplies, have to be transmitted to Geneva. Only on the basis of this information can ICRC headquarters launch its first appeal to National Societies and governments to provide it with the necessary money and relief supplies.

The relief supplies normally needed in these situations are five in kind:

- (1) blood substitutes such as plasma and solutions, and the necessary equipment for transfusions;
 - (2) surgical and other medical supplies, in particular drugs;
 - (3) medical teams (surgeons, doctors, anaesthetists, nurses, etc.) to take care of sick and wounded people;
 - (4) shelter, i.e. tents, beds, blankets;
 - (5) food, such as flour, rice, tinned meat, milk powder, baby food.
- (d) The next phase is the organization of the local logistics system. The delegates on the spot have to find out what means of transport are available: trucks, boats, etc. The necessary logistics bases outside the country of operation also have to be set up. For the Cyprus operation, for instance, the logistics base was in Beirut, from which relief supplies were sent to Cyprus, initially by air and later on by sea.

Then shipping instructions have to be sent as quickly as possible to the National Societies in order to avoid shipments' being wrongly addressed or organized in a way which might expose them to loss and the necessary means of transport have to be hired.

The logistic operations involve the organization of the reception, storage and administration of relief supplies. To this end warehouses have to be rented and equipped. A stock-control system has to be set up; distributions have to be organized and supervised by the delegates; and distribution reports have to be compiled.

- (e) Medium-term plans must next be drawn up. Detailed surveys of needs have to be carried out and an estimate made of the period these needs will last. The quantities needed over that period have to be calculated on the basis of daily rations per individual or per family. Local resources have to be investigated, in particular the possibility of purchasing on the local market. Relief has to be co-ordinated with other organizations working on the same problems. At this stage a forecast should be made of the total length of the operation and the possible timing of its phase-out.
- (f) Once the operation has reached a steady volume and rhythm, with relief supplies arriving and being distributed regularly with better and more systematic checking of consignments, the delegates can give more time and effort to the distribution reports which they send to Geneva. ICRC headquarters then reports to the donors.
- (g) The final stage is the phasing-out of the operation. In some cases this may be begun by reducing the number of beneficiaries, perhaps by limiting assistance to certain categories, such as prisoners, or minorities still in need. The medical teams are gradually recalled, certain distributions are ended, and whatever stocks and equipment remain are handed over to the National Society, after obtaining the donors' consent. The final report on the operation is issued.

* * *

These large-scale international relief operations obviously create quite a number of problems. It is usually the initial phase that raises the most serious problems for the Relief Division in Geneva, because at that stage needs are often extremely urgent. The Division suddenly has a much greater volume of work. The absence of clear and reliable information about the situation in the field makes it necessary to improvise.

Certain difficulties are inherent in these operations. One is the need for speed: the ICRC must be first on the spot in the event of an armed conflict. This requires swift action, to transport and set up the first delegation.

A second problem is the lack of discipline on the part of certain donors, in particular certain National Societies which may have other motives for helping the ICRC operation. A Society's sympathies may lie more with one side than with another and it may therefore want to help that side rather than the other. Sometimes, the supplies offered to the ICRC are what the donor chooses to give rather than what is really needed by the victims of the conflict. There is also the problem of direct shipment: some Societies prefer to send their relief supplies direct either to the ICRC delegation in the field or to the National Societies of the beneficiary countries. These shipments are not always announced to the ICRC. The packing and the marking may be faulty and lead to various errors; the shipping documents may not be in order; addresses may be wrong. Various other problems may arise from unprofessional handling of such shipments.

A still further problem is control of shipments and distributions. Often, in the heat of launching an operation, it is difficult or even impossible to keep a complete check on what relief supplies arrive and where exactly they are distributed. Of course, the ICRC gives all the necessary instructions to its delegates, but sometimes things happen too fast, and it is very difficult to keep track. However, the better this control, the more chances of continued support from donors. It is on the basis of the information the ICRC gives them that they can obtain more funds and supplies for Red Cross operations.

3. Food aid. — For a number of years, the European Economic Community and the Swiss Government have provided the ICRC with considerable quantities of surplus food, in particular wheat-flour and powdered milk, which the ICRC has used in its own operations and to aid a number of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. In 1974, for instance, the Swiss Government gave 3,200 tons of wheat-flour and 300 tons of whole milk powder. In the same year the EEC provided 7,500 tons of cereal and 5,000 tons of skimmed milk powder. These foodstuffs were distributed to civilian populations and refugees in war-affected areas. The largest quantities were distributed in the Middle East, in Bangladesh and Indo-China.

THE SCHOOL TEXTBOOK AND THE "SOLDIER'S MANUAL"

To spread the principles of the Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions more widely throughout the world the ICRC has published a school textbook, which is now available in many languages. This is designed for school children and has been supplemented by a "Teacher's Manual". These two works teach humanitarian ideals to young readers, but it was later found necessary to produce a manual for soldiers. The ICRC considered this matter and issued the "Soldier's Manual" which, like the school textbook, was generously illustrated.

The *International Review* on various occasions has reported on the distribution of these three books in the various continents. We refer to this again to show how widely these are disseminated in numerous languages:

School textbook and "Teacher's Manual"

Thanks to the assistance of the Swiss Confederation, the ICRC has been able to continue and increase its activity in the dissemination of knowledge of the principles of the Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions among young people throughout the world. From January to October of this year, it intensified this activity by issuing a version in Swahili at the request of Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda. The translation was made by the Red Cross of Tanzania. The African editions of the two works were reprinted in English and French and the three versions, in Swahili, English and French were distributed to the following sixteen African countries:

	<i>School Textbook</i>	<i>Teacher's Manual</i>
Burundi	2,000	300
Central African Republic	20,000	2,000
Ghana	5,000	500
Kenya	62,000	3,000

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

	<i>School Textbook</i>	<i>Teacher's Manual</i>
Madagascar	1,000	100
Malawi	2,000	2,000
Mali	50,000	3,000
Mauritius	8,000	900
Niger	1,000	100
Rwanda	1,000	100
Seychelles	2,000	200
Swaziland	10,000	1,000
Tanzania	50,000	5,000
Togo	50,000	5,000
Uganda	30,000	3,000
Upper Volta	20,000	2,000

"Soldier's Manual"

Quite recently, 1,000 copies were given to the soldiers of SWAPO and 11,000 to the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola.

A Somali translation by the Somali Red Crescent is now being printed.

The armed forces of São Tome have expressed interest in the Manual and have decided to distribute it among the troops. Accordingly, 500 copies have been sent to the Red Cross in São Tome.

In Asia, Burma has translated and printed the work at its own cost for distribution to the soldiers.

"Soldier's Manual" and "Summary of the Conventions"

The Red Cross of Tanzania has translated both of these booklets into Swahili. The ICRC has combined them into a single volume and published 50,000 copies, distributed as follows: Tanzania, 20,000; Kenya 10,000; Uganda, 20,000.

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

AUSTRIA

The Austrian Junior Red Cross has informed us of some of the outstanding work it has accomplished, which we are happy to bring to the attention of our readers.

The Junior Red Cross in Austria is organized on the basis of school communities, which has enabled it for the past twenty years to achieve noteworthy results in diffusing knowledge of the Geneva Conventions. To begin with, we should mention the seminars for history teachers—meetings which are unique in the Red Cross world. For the past five years, these seminars, organized in co-operation with the ICRC, have served to give teachers at different levels training in Red Cross principles and the Geneva Conventions.

Relief activities assume many forms. A few examples will suffice to indicate the efforts of young people in helping those in need. Since its reorganization in 1948, the Junior Red Cross has devoted itself especially to helping handicapped children, giving care not otherwise provided by public institutions. In co-operation with university children's clinics, treatment centres receive every year some 60 diabetic children, 40 children with asthma, 40 suffering from serious handicaps and 40 with hemophilia. These centres have a total budget of about two million schillings—all of it collected by the Junior Red Cross.

Major relief actions—Vietnam, two million schillings; earthquake in Guatemala, about one million; refugees from Angola, 600,000; earthquake in northern Italy, about four million—provide eloquent testimony to the spirit of self-sacrifice of the young members of the Austrian Junior Red Cross, who also dispatch crateloads of classroom material and first-aid kits—material worth several million schillings—to newly established National Societies all over the world.

The young members also care for elderly, sick and lonely people, for orphans and for needy families.

In addition, the Austrian Junior Red Cross, through the courses it organizes, provides training for young people who will in their turn

show the spirit of active solidarity which inspires such activities as the following: a programme of school courses for children over the age of 12,¹ in first aid, home nursing and baby care. This teaching is supplemented by sex education. Courses are given in swimming and life-saving, as well as in gymnastics and road safety.

From 1956 to 1975, the following courses were organized:

	Number of courses	Number of participants
First aid (preparatory course)	3,974	96,430
„ „ (basic course)	6,211	140,208
„ „ (course for teachers)	210	4,120
Home nursing	2,909	42,367
Mother and child care	446	8,059
Swimming	7,727	205,021
Life-saving (pupils)	3,183	40,595
Life-saving (teachers)	140	1,100

¹ Preparatory courses for children from 12 to 15: four courses of two hours each; basic courses for students from 16 to 20: eight courses of two hours each.

CANADA

In an article which appeared in the May 1974 issue of "International Review", Mrs. Helen G. McArthur, one of the recipients of the Florence Nightingale Medal in 1957 and former National Director of Nursing Services of the Canadian Red Cross, described the splendid work carried out by Red Cross nurses among remote communities throughout Canada over a period spanning more than half a century. An account of the pioneering activities of those nurses, in which they showed and continue to show so much energy and courage, is given in an article which we reproduce below, originally printed in Despatch (Vol. 37, 1976), the Canadian National Society's periodical:

Good health, a strong back and the desire to help suffering people are the attributes of all nurses, but a lust for high adventure, inordinate self-reliance and a consuming determination to take help to sufferers must be what have motivated Red Cross nurses to seek service in out-post hospitals and nursing stations.

In 1920, after the Great War, large numbers of ex-servicemen settled in the prairie provinces. At the same time there was a massive wave of immigration from Europe. It became apparent that many of the pioneer districts of Canada were lacking in medical and nursing care.

"Follow Through" was the Red Cross keynote for immigrants from 1920 on. Red Cross had Seaport "nurseries" in Quebec, Halifax and Saint John where a warm welcome was given to those just arriving on Canadian soil. There were facilities for rest, food for the weary travellers, and advice and assistance to guide them. Red Cross even had stations at the Canadian National/CP Railway for settlers awaiting trains for parts unknown in the inland provinces. As well as food and comfort, their stations included wash-rooms and playrooms, essential to the many large families of immigrants. Forty outpost hospitals and nursing stations then served the settlers, both foreign immigrants and ex-servicemen, who arrived at isolated points in northern Canada.

Artists picture the charms of the wilderness; writers exult in the joys of the outdoor life, but for the outpost nurses, the life is often a battle with the elements and provides little time for contemplation. That is probably the reason why any but factual reports of their "adventures" are written by someone else! Their 24 hour days are more likely crammed with the answering of distress calls from all places, getting to their patients by any means available, contacting doctors, arranging transport to in-town hospitals for the seriously ill, and once back at the station, holding clinics for inoculations and medication, giving first aid, and checking on supplies.

Even in 1922, there were "mobile clinics"—brave groups of antiquated looking autos marked with a Red Cross and "womanned" by starchy, full-skirted angels of mercy. By 1946, mobiles were often well-equipped railway cars. Today, however, the local community hospital fulfills these needs.

It has been the policy of Red Cross to transfer the outposts to the communities as soon as they felt they could manage them, and to set up other posts in remote areas where a need was apparent. With the inauguration of provincial health plans in 1958, one after another, district hospitals and nursing stations became funded and then run by the provinces. Today, only the ten hospitals in Ontario remain. There are, however, six nursing stations in B.C. and four in New Brunswick. In all cases these are operated by Red Cross at the request of the provincial governments.

Outpost hospitals and nursing stations have come a long way since 1920. Rural areas have become more urbanized, living and transport have improved, provincial medical services have brightened the picture, but in a land as vast as Canada, there will always be "remote" places, and therefore always a haven of hope where phones ring busily and people wait anxiously. Last year, 8,584 patients were admitted, while 40,385 were treated on an out-patient basis.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Republic of Korea National Red Cross has issued a handsomely illustrated publication on its activities in 1975 and the first six months of 1976. In an introduction, its President, Mr. Lee Ho, mentions the main events marking this period, during which the National Society was particularly active. *International Review* had already reported in a previous issue the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Society's foundation in October 1975 and of the presentation of the Florence Nightingale Medal on that same occasion to three nurses.

The principal tasks assumed by the Republic of Korea National Red Cross are described in the booklet under different headings: *disaster relief, social welfare*, in which some 5,000 women volunteers, youth and adult members and medical service volunteers were actively engaged; *tracing service*, which continued its efforts to trace dispersed families with the help of radio broadcasts; *medical service*, whose members gave treatment to a total of 622,000 persons last year; *blood programme*, whose campaign with the aid of the mass media enlisted 61,000 blood donors in 1975; *safety and nursing service*, including a water safety-training course given by 125 instructors to over 21,000 persons, and courses on first aid given by 501 instructors to 58,710 persons; and *environmental protection*, whose service conducted an intense campaign in which 25,000 members, volunteers and Red Cross Youth took part to ensure the preservation of the country's natural resources in the face of rapid industrial development.

The publication also contains a section on the Humanitarian Law Institute, set up within the Red Cross Education and Training Center. The main purpose of the Institute, directed by Mr. Choe Eun-Bum, is the study of the principles of the Red Cross and of their application, the organization of seminars for the analysis and dissemination of the Geneva Conventions and the provision of assistance to students for the pursuit of research in this field. As indicated in the Republic of Korea National Red Cross booklet,

“The education and training program of the Society can be divided into three kinds;

- 1) The training and education not only of the Red Cross staff and volunteers but also of the Board and Committee Members.
- 2) The training and education of social welfare service workers.
- 3) The program of education in social affairs aimed at helping the general public.

“In the past the Society’s training and education activities have been fractionalized, being carried out in piecemeal fashion. But now, with the establishment of a Red Cross Training and Education Center under the direction of the Red Cross Society’s National Headquarters, in September 1975, these training programs are able to be carried out systematically and professionally.

“In addition to these training programs the Education and Training Center has set up a library, and also publishes and distributes study and other pertinent materials relating to its programs.

“On 8 January 1976 the Humanitarian Law Institute was set up within the Education and Training Center. The Institute conducts research into International Humanitarian Laws, including the provisions of the Geneva Conventions, and disseminates the results of the research to other Red Cross Societies and interested parties.”

SPAIN

In a recent number, the journal issued by the Spanish Red Cross which, with numerous excellent illustrations, has a most attractive appearance, drew its readers' attention to one of the branches of the National Society's activities, into which the Red Cross is increasingly penetrating—life-saving on the beaches, at sea and on lakes, and first-aid on the roads and in the mountains. On several occasions we have given news of similar activities in various countries, but the following figures given by the Spanish Red Cross show how they have developed in Spain, owing, no doubt, to the considerable expansion of the tourist industry in the country.

The life-saving service is divided into 64 sections distributed along the coast where they are most needed and is equipped with 260 craft of various kinds. In 1975, its members went to the help of 21,600 persons. The service personnel included 306 navigators, 22 doctors, 47 medical assistants, 391 first-aiders and 315 members of the "Life-Saving Brigade",

Besides these water safety precautions, there are 360 first-aid posts on the roads and highways and 67 mobile stations in caravans which are on duty from dawn to dusk. In addition, the Red Cross has set up 32 first-aid posts in various mountain areas. With its 350 ambulances and 46 vehicles it uses for roving inspections, the Spanish Red Cross renders inestimable assistance; in 1975, it went to the aid of nearly 70,000 cases. These various tasks, which demand constant watchfulness on the part of those who undertake them, are performed by two sections of the National Society; one is called the "Red Cross of the Sea", while the other forms part of the "Life-Saving Brigade".

CREATION OF AN INTERAMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

1976 will mark a step forward in the dissemination of humanitarian law on the South American continent.

An Interamerican Institute of International Humanitarian Law has just been set up in Bogotá under the auspices of the Santo Tomas de Aquino University and the Colombian Red Cross Society and sponsored by the ICRC.

This felicitous initiative was instigated by Professor Delio Jaramillo-Arbalaez, a former Dean of the Santo Tomas de Aquino University and holder of the chair of international humanitarian law in that same university. He is the Director and prime mover of the new Institute. He is the author of a two-volume study on human rights in armed conflicts.

To celebrate the occasion, the Colombian Red Cross, together with the new Institute, will be organizing on 26, 27 and 28 November 1976, an important national seminar on the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions and humanitarian law with the assistance of specialists in public international law, senior Government officials and army officers. The ICRC will be represented by the jurist, Mrs. S. Junod.

SMALLPOX ERADICATION CAMPAIGN

In January 1970, International Review published an article on three immunization campaigns conducted in Nigeria in 1969 by the ICRC in conjunction with other aid organizations. The campaigns were undertaken to combat measles, smallpox and, at a later stage, tuberculosis. The problems had been previously studied by Dr. Nicole Grasset of the Institut Pasteur, who went herself to supervise the anti-TB campaign.

Dr. Grasset, who is currently taking part in the World Health smallpox eradication programme, has described, in an article in the August-September 1976 issue of World Health, the kind of work she is doing. We give below extracts from her answers to some of the questions she was asked concerning the vaccination campaign in India, which she considers to be of special significance.

... In 1969 during the war in Nigeria, at the request of the International Red Cross, I organized a Smallpox/Measles/BCG immunization campaign in certain regions of the country with the assistance of UNICEF and other agencies. For this, I contacted a number of WHO experts who gave me valuable advice. One of these was Dr D. A. Henderson, Chief of Smallpox Eradication, and it was he who asked me in 1970 to join the Smallpox Programme in Asia.

I had always wanted to work in developing countries, as the needs are much greater than in Europe—the work more challenging—and I had always admired Pasteur's ideal, that the results of research work should be applied throughout the world for the benefit of mankind. Also Dr Henderson easily convinced me by his faith, and by a number of concrete facts, that smallpox could be globally eradicated. Faith is as contagious as any infectious disease and is perhaps the most important factor for any endeavour.

During my first five years in Asia I thought the elimination of smallpox—a terrible disease and the first to be eradicated since the beginning of

mankind—would, in itself, be a wonderful satisfaction. Now, I am in awe of the *manner* in which it was achieved. When, in the past, have hundreds of men and women from 34 nations come to work in one country—for example India—for a common goal? When have people of different races and religions united as a dedicated team, together with a hundred thousand local workers of different socio-economic groups and professions, for the common good? The eradication of smallpox is being acclaimed as an achievement in health, but I feel it should be further publicized as an achievement of humanity to serve as an example to all people of how they might unite in other peaceful endeavours. . . .

. . . What we have left behind, I feel, is a way of tackling a problem, not just a disease. The basic element of success in any field is to get good people—the right people. Good people equate with a good programme, and funds will then always be made available to assist that programme. A vacant post is better than having it filled with the wrong person. Our workers, who will now be involved in other programmes, have understood that the “ideal” solution is worthless if it cannot be implemented. They will remember that our daily problems were constantly analysed, that priorities were always established, and that they were tackled, above all, with a practical approach. Our way of thinking was “What is going wrong?” “Why?” “What must be done?” and especially, once the solution was found, “*How* shall we implement the new plan of action?” and then “How shall we assess its success?” We have also left behind the understanding of how true surveillance is carried out. We have demonstrated that the meticulous training of staff, especially at the grass-roots, is essential: explaining to all why and how they must work, periodically discussing and analysing their progress of work. We have left behind us the notion that efficiency in every aspect is more important than hypotheses or long reports, that workers at all levels must spend more time working in the villages than in the offices, that effective supervision from the highest to the lowest level is critical for getting the job done. . . .

PROTECTION OF REFUGEES

In its October and November 1972 issues, International Review published a study on human rights in respect of the protection of refugees, written by Mr. Paul Weis, former Chief of the Legal Division of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. He referred, in particular, to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, the main international instrument regarding the protection of refugees, which was signed at Geneva on 28 July 1951. Twenty-five years have elapsed since it was adopted and to mark the occasion the bi-monthly journal UNHCR (July 1976) contains an article contributed by Mr. Paul Weis, in which he assesses the situation today concerning the Convention.

... Mr. Weis says: "What strikes me most is that the principles which were so hotly debated in 1951 are now widely accepted as a minimum standard of treatment. They are no longer disputed. In fact, among the 66 countries which are now parties to the Convention, many go far beyond what is prescribed in its various provisions. For example, while the Convention provides for exemption from restrictions on foreign labour only after three years' residence in the country, authorities often grant refugees the right to salaried employment immediately. As far as education goes, many countries accord refugees the same treatment as nationals, not only at elementary level as called for, but also at secondary level and beyond.

There are unfortunately violations. The fact that a few countries may have acceded to the Convention with the so-called geographical reservation does not of course entitle them to engage in *refoulement* (forcible return of a refugee to his country of origin)."

The 1951 Convention does not regulate asylum, dealing as it does with persons who have already crossed into a country seeking refuge. "However," Mr. Weis notes, "the definition contained in the Convention is taken in many countries parties to the Convention as the main criterion for granting asylum."

The Convention's main object is to normalize the juridical status of refugees much more fully than had been done by earlier instruments, and it defines their rights in various fields of a vital nature ranging from employment to education and social security. In recent years, there has been a drop in the number of countries who have acceded to the Convention and its Protocol, despite repeated appeals by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In a further appeal by the High Commissioner on the occasion of this twenty-fifth anniversary, he said: "The 1951 Convention has become the accepted basis for the treatment of refugees in many parts of the world, but there is every reason that it should receive even wider support throughout the international community."

A NEW STATE ACCEDES TO GENEVA PROTOCOL

In a letter dated 22 June 1976, received on 16 July 1976 by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Government of Barbados stated that it considered itself to be bound by the Geneva Protocol of 17 June 1925 for the prohibition of the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and of bacteriological methods of warfare, and that on its own behalf it withdraws the reservation made by the British Empire on 9 April 1930.

NURSING

“The employment, the working conditions and the living conditions of nursing personnel” was the seventh agenda item for the sixty-first session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva last June. The International Labour Organisation has in fact been concerned since 1930 with nursing-staff working conditions. In that year a recommendation was adopted on working hours in hospitals. In 1958, the ILO resumed its work on this question and two years later published a study which it had undertaken in co-operation with the WHO.

The ILO, as far back as 1967, urged the drawing up of an international regulation for the benefit of nurses. The document gave rise to considerable discussion, for the outlook of the employers was very different from that of the nurses. Both attitudes are described in the Revue suisse des infirmières (Bern, 1976, No 8-9) which also summarizes the present situation as follows:

The idea of an *agreement* is precluded by the fact that too much detail is necessary to improve conditions of work and life for nurses—the danger being that very few countries would ratify and even fewer would apply it. That, among other things, is the argument of the employers. Among the government members views differ. The workers were in favour of an agreement. Finally, it was decided to include the same item number seven on the agenda of the next conference in 1977 for a second discussion with a view to the adoption of a recommendation. The Bureau instructed to draw up the report for this next meeting was invited to include in the report, after a second consultation with governments, suggestions on the content of a possible agreement. As can be seen, the way is long.

The summary record shows from the outset a determination to specify the important role of nurses in health. Co-operation among governments, workers and employers is submitted as a necessity. The attitude of nurses shows the two trends which were given expression

during the discussion: on the one hand, assimilation to other professions—on the other hand, to supplement general working standards by special measures applicable to nurses, in view of the particular conditions in which they carry out their duties. The scope and policy of nursing services and personnel are clearly defined, with three categories: the registered nurse, the nursing auxiliary and the assistant nurse.

Teaching, training and the exercise of the profession are dealt with in separate chapters which constantly stress the concern to protect the profession and those who engage in it. For instance, part VII emphasizes the participation of nurses in the framing of policies and the making of decisions which concern them. The chapter entitled "Career" concludes that life-long education is essential.

Pay: This should be settled preferably by means of collective agreements. It should be related to needs, qualifications and responsibilities comparable to those of similar professions. The employer should provide certain perquisites such as working clothes, but these benefits should not be compulsory.

Working hours and holidays. In countries where it is not yet in force, the 40-hour working week, with a working day of no more than 8 hours, is an objective to be sought as quickly as possible. The same applies to the 48 hours of rest, paid annual leave for four weeks and special rewards for work during long hours or inconvenient times.

Health protection. This chapter reviews existing regulations on medical service at work, health checks, pre-natal care, and vocational diseases and accidents. In all these functions too, nurses and their representatives should be asked to co-operate.

Social security. This should be at least of the same standard for nurses as it is for other workers, but should also take into account the particular nature of their work. Nurses should, inter alia, be able freely to choose their doctor when the social security scheme allows, and should have the benefit of confidential files.

Special working arrangements. In this chapter temporary or part-time work is considered as a system contributing to nursing efficiency and to the efforts being made to counter the tendency for trained personnel to leave the nursing profession.

Special provisions relating to students. Here, the same freedoms are advocated as for other students except for educational needs; practical work, depending on the level of training, organized in terms of the training needs and not to meet normal staffing needs; information on working conditions, the career, and the means of promoting the economic, social and vocational interests of nurses.

International co-operation and methods of application are the two final chapters. They give expression to the desire to standardize nurse training without lowering qualifications, to promote exchanges between countries (training at different levels, work in a foreign country) and to encourage qualified nurses to return to their countries of origin and there to improve nursing organization.

Fresh consultations are now about to begin. They will lead to a further conference which should produce a recommendation so worded that it will be accepted by all and applied by 126 countries.

EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

ADOPTED 21 JUNE 1973

ART. 1. — *International Committee of the Red Cross*

1. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

2. It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.¹

ART. 2. — *Legal Status*

As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — *Headquarters and Emblem*

The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be *Inter arma caritas*.

ART. 4. — *Role*

1. The special role of the ICRC shall be :

- (a) to maintain the fundamental principles of the Red Cross as proclaimed by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross ;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition ;
- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions ;

¹ The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term "National Red Cross Societies" includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife ; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties ;
- (e) to ensure the operation of the Central Information Agencies provided for in the Geneva Conventions ;
- (f) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities ;
- (g) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension ;
- (h) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

2. The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its role as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any question requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — *Membership of the ICRC*

The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. It shall comprise fifteen to twenty-five members.

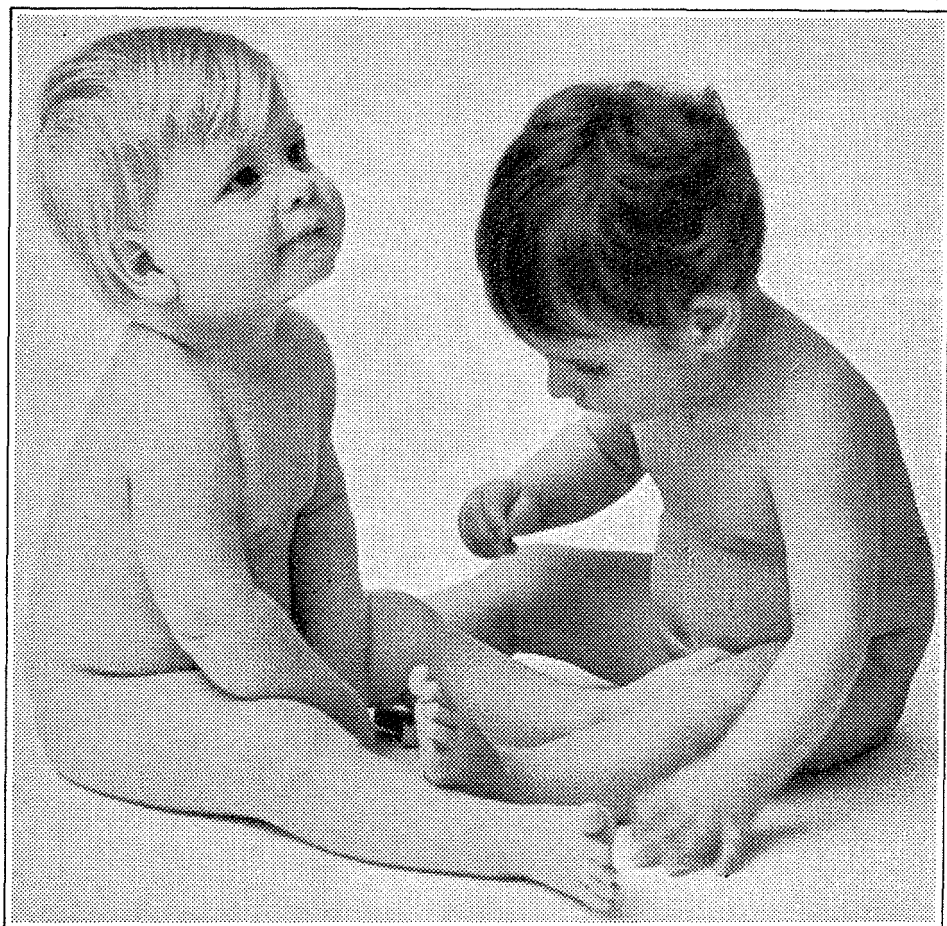


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ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadave, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross. H. Yrigoyen 2068, 1089 *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122 Flinders Street, *Melbourne 3000*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna 4*.
- BAHRAIN — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 882, *Manama*.
- BANGLADESH — Bangladesh Red Cross Society, 34, Bangabandhu Avenue, *Dacca 2*.
- PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BENIN — Red Cross of Benin, B. P. 1, *Porto Novo*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, 1050 *Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515, *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, *Gaborone*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. Biruzov, *Sofia 27*.
- BURMA (Socialist Republic of the Union of) — Burma Red Cross, 42 Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMEROON — Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 1H6*.
- CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC — Central African Red Cross, B.P. 1428, *Bangui*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65, Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 14, Avenida 8, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, 118 04 *Prague 1*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, DK-1471 *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Apartado Postal 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia, 118, *Quito*.
- EGYPT (Arab Republic of) — Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 34 rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- EL SALVADOR — El Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente, *San Salvador, C.A.*
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Ras Desta Damtew Avenue, *Addis Ababa*.
- FIJI — Fiji Red Cross Society, 193 Rodwell Road. P.O. Box 569, *Suva*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 168, 00141 *Helsinki 14/15*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17 rue Quentin Bauchart, F-75384 *Paris CFDEX 08*.
- GAMBIA — The Gambia Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 472, *Banjul*.
- GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, DDR 801 *Dresden 1*.
- GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300, *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, National Headquarters, Ministries Annex A3, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3a Calle 8-40, Zona 1, *Ciudad de Guatemala*.
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, 1a Avenida entre 3a y 4a Calles, No 313, *Comayagüela, D.C.*
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, V. Arany János utca 31, *Budapest V*. Mail Add.: 1367 *Budapest 5*, Pf. 249.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Nóatúni 21, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 110001*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Jalan Abdul Muis 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Av. Villa, Carrefour Takhté Djamchid, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12 via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 29-12 Shiba 5-chome, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 108*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA — The new address of the Red Cross Society is not yet known.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St. John's Gate, P.O. Box 40712, *Nairobi*.
- KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA, REPUBLIC OF — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1350, *Kuwait*.
- LAO PEOPLES' DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Spears, *Beirut*.
- LESOTHO — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru*.

- LIBERIA** — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC** — Libyan Arab Red Crescent, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN** — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG** — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 1806, *Luxembourg*.
- DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR** — Red Cross Society of the Malagasy Republic, rue Clémenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAWI** — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, *Blantyre* (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, *Blantyre* 3).
- MALAYSIA** — Malaysian Red Crescent Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur* 08-03.
- MALI** — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, *Bamako*.
- MAURITANIA** — Mauritanian Red Crescent Society, B.P. 344, Avenue Gamal Abdel Nasser, *Nouakchott*.
- MEXICO** — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional n° 1032, *México* 10 D.F.
- MONACO** — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 boul. de Suisse, *Monte Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA** — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan Bator*.
- MOROCCO** — Moroccan Red Crescent, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL** — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tahachal, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS** — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND** — New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14 Hill Street, *Wellington* 1. (P.O. Box 12-140, *Wellington North*.)
- NICARAGUA** — Nicaraguan Red Cross, *Managua*, D.N.
- NIGER** — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA** — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Aketa Close, off St. Gregory Rd., P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY** — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*. Mail Add.: *Postboks 7034 H-Oslo* 3.
- PAKISTAN** — Pakistan Red Crescent Society, National Headquarters, 169, Sarwar Road, *Rawalpindi*.
- PANAMA** — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado Postal 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY** — Paraguayan Red Cross, Brasil 216, *Asunción*.
- PERU** — Peruvian Red Cross, Jirón Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES** — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila* 2801.
- POLAND** — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL** — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon* 3.
- ROMANIA** — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SAN MARINO** — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA** — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL** — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bd Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE** — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6A Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SINGAPORE** — Singapore Red Cross Society, 15 Penang Lane, *Singapore* 9.
- SOMALI REPUBLIC** — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu*.
- SOUTH AFRICA** — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg* 2000.
- SPAIN** — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid* 10.
- SRI LANKA** — Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo* 7.
- SUDAN** — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN** — Swedish Red Cross, Fack, S-104 40 *Stockholm* 14.
- SWITZERLAND** — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, *3001 Berne*.
- SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC** — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA** — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND** — Thai Red Cross Society, Paribatra Building, Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO** — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51 rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO** — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, Wrightson Road West, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*, Trinidad, West Indies.
- TUNISIA** — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY** — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA** — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED KINGDOM** — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London*, *SW1X 7EJ*.
- UPPER VOLTA** — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY** — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A.** — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington, D.C.* 20006.
- U.S.S.R.** — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow* 117 036.
- VENEZUELA** — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM, SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF** — Red Cross of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triệu, *Hanoi*.
- YUGOSLAVIA** — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- ZAIRE** (Republic of) — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41 av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- ZAMBIA** — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1, 2837 Brentwood Drive, *Lusaka*.